

J Mc Gairson

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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Agricultural.

USE OF THE OX.

Extracted from Skinner's Essay on the Use of the Ox, found in his "Complete Cattle Doctor," recently published; a work which we beg leave to recommend to the careful perusal of every farmer.—Pp. 143, 144, 145, 147 and 148.

So deep is the conviction of the great saving which would be accomplished by individuals, adding immensely, in the aggregate, to our national wealth, by a more extended use of oxen in lieu of horses, in the general labors of husbandry, that the occasion is here embraced to present the views by which that conviction has been established, and the editor feels persuaded that he might venture to introduce these views, on the score of their intrinsic importance, even though the subject to which they relate were not so naturally associated, as it seems to be, with a work on the *diseases of cattle*.

That "a farming district may be judged of by its working oxen, as safely as by its barns or its cornfields," has been laid down as an axiom by a Committee of Farmers—working men in the true sense of the word—of Massachusetts, at an exhibition where no premium was offered for horses, expressly on the ground that "it was believed that the interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting the ox for the horse, for most purposes, as he is fed with less expense, is more patient of labor, and is more valuable when his service is ended." This declaration in favor of the ox for "most purposes" is at once explicit and broad, and might seem to settle the question; but there are, considerations arising out of difference of soil and climate, which obviously demand a comparison of circumstances to see how far that system admits of general application, which is here proclaimed on the best authority to be expedient throughout New England; and this brings us at once to the most formidable objections to the use of oxen—their alleged incapacity to withstand, when laboring, the heat of more southern latitudes, and their slowness of motion.

As to New England, in addition to the evidence already quoted, we may give here the answer of the venerable Josiah Quincy, now President of the time-honored Harvard University, to a letter once addressed to him by the writer of this—"Oxen," said he, "are used almost wholly for plough and team work in this quarter of the country. A single horse is usually kept by our farmers to go to mill and to church, and for the convenience of the family. This is so universal as to be almost without exception among mere farmers. They certainly answer all purposes except, perhaps, speed, and in this, on a long journey, they are considered as quite equal to horses. Our farmers are so satisfied with their utility and economy, that no argument would induce them to change."

The late James M. Garnett, of Virginia—honored by his name by all friends of American agriculture; stated in one of his addresses—"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a mixed team of horses, mules, and oxen; in each season his horses failed first, the miles next, although both were fed upon grain and hay; and the oxen, fed exclusively on hay and grass, finished the crop. But to come down to the present time, and nearer home, in Maryland, at the hottest season of the year, and the most busy one with the planter, the same teams of oxen are worked, during the whole day, hauling very heavy loads of green tobacco for weeks together, and do well without any food but the grass of common pasture on being turned out at night—whereas horses, working steadily in the same way, on the national road, in wagons, consume twenty-five pounds of hay, and grain at the rate of four bushels of oats per day for the five horses, or four-fifths of a bushel for each horse—or, what is considered equivalent, four bushels of corn in the ear; making of oats at the rate of two hundred and thirty-two bushels for each horse for a year!"

A more important calculation is, whether, in many situations, the general saving by substituting the ox for the horse would not balance the expense of hiring a conveyance of the produce to market. In the same scale with the hire is to be put the value of the grass and hay consumed by the oxen; and in the other scale the value of the corn, amounting to one-half of the crop, and of the grass and hay consumed by the horses. Where the market is not far distant, the value of the

corn saved would certainly pay for the carriage of the market portion of the crop, and balance, moreover, any difference between the value of the grass and hay consumed by oxen, and the value of the oxen when slaughtered for beef. In all these calculations it is doubtless, proper not to lose sight of the rule, that farmers ought to avoid paying others for doing what they can do for themselves. But the rule has its exceptions, and the error, if it be committed, will not lie in departing from that rule, but in not selecting aright the cases which call for the departure. It may be remarked, that the rule ought to be more or less general, as there may or may not be at hand a market by which every produce of labor is convertible into money. In the old countries, this is much more the case near towns than at a distance from them. In this, as in most other parts of our country, a change of circumstances is taking place which renders everything raised on a farm more convertible into money than formerly; and, as the change proceeds, it will be more and more a point for consideration how far the labor in doing what might be bought could earn more in another way than the amount of the purchase. Still, it will always be prudent, for reasons which every experienced farmer will understand, to leave to which they relate were not so naturally associated, as it seems to be, with a work on the *diseases of cattle*.

The next most serious charge against the ox is constitutional slowness of motion, which, as many suppose, no course of education can overcome, but which may be set off in comparison with the greater speed of the horse, as *Esop* illustrates the difference in the long run between the pace of the *tortoise and the hare!*—The greater haste the less speed, is a proverb suited to this case as to that. It has already been seen that ex-teams travel over the ever-verdant pampas of Buenos Ayres at the rate of thirty miles a day, for a month together. Twenty years ago, the writer of this held correspondence with Commodore Jacob Jones, himself a practical farmer; and an habitually close and judicious observer, and then commanding our squadron in the Mediterranean, on the subject of Andalusian horses, cattle, and other animals, with a view to the importation, under authority from the Albemarle Agricultural Society, of such as might be deemed essentially superior to animals of the same species in America; and we now quote from his letter, as applicable to the questions both of speed and susceptibility to heat:—The cattle that I have seen in Spain appear to be nothing superior to ours, nor have I seen anywhere on the coasts of the Mediterranean any that appear better than those in America, except a race of white cattle at Naples used for the draft. I was informed by a gentleman who, in supplying the government with timber, had used thirty yoke of them for two years, that during that time they had constantly travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles a day. They are generally fifteen hands high; their bodies long, thin, and deep; legs long; small light head; sharp muzzle, resembling deer; colour entirely white, except black nose, ears, and tuft of the tail. They are most frequently worked in the thills of the cart, and are as spirited and walk as quick as a horse, and appeared not to suffer from heat more than a horse.

To show, however, that we are not dependent on any foreign stock, it may be stated, that the small, pale-red old field ox about Salisbury in Maryland will travel twenty-five miles in a day, with heavy loads of lumber going, and returning empty, over the sandy roads of that region; while it may be affirmed, after particular inquiry, that the distance made by the heavy-bodied grain-devouring Conestoga horses, on the national road between Cumberland and Wheeling, averages not over sixteen miles, six horses with loads of from six to eight thousand pounds.

FOOD FOR COWS.

We would commend the following article to the careful perusal of our readers, as it embraces a topic of great practical importance. With those familiar with the writings of M. Chabert, and his exalted character as a scholar, any commendation on our part, would of course appear superfluous.

M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place

them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

We have promised a communication on this subject by a person to whom we casually mentioned the views of M. Chabert, and who has had some experience, of late, as regards the process he commands. Experiments of this description are much needed, at this day, and we are glad that there is one among us, if anyone, who is disposed to make them, and favor us and the public with the details.—*Maine Cultivator*.

A GOOD PLAN.

A writer in the Southern Planter recommends the following plan of making manure, of which we highly approve:

"Have a pit thirty or forty feet square and 2 or 3 feet deep, with a good bank around it. In this pit let the materials, viz: Oak leaves, pine tags, earth, &c., be put in suitable layers on which throw all the slop water, soap suds, yard sweepings, as ley, contents of chambers, and in short every thing that can be conveniently got together. It may be at any convenient distance from the kitchen, so that the slop water, soap suds, &c., may be conducted to it by a trough. Be sure that no water gets into it any other way. If at any time, it should become offensive, start your teams immediately and cover it over with sand or earth sufficient to prevent the escape of any effluvia."

We say we approve of this plan of making manure; but we think it might be improved by sowing plaster over each layer of the materials of which it is composed, and occasionally, say at intervals of two or three weeks, sowing it over the surface, by which means all unpleasant smells would be avoided, and the enriching gases saved to fatten the land. Any pit which may be made for the purpose should be protected from the weather.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.

"Turn animals so affected, into an open pasture where there is fresh feed, and ground to root. It is a disease resulting from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventatives of diseases in swine."

We were once present at the dissection of a hog which died of this disease. The glands of the throat were much distended and inflamed, and there were also in several places along the wind-pipe, spots of a livid hue, covered with a bloody mucus, the tongue likewise appeared affected, and was swollen to twice its natural size. The animal had been kept in a confined situation, and wholly deprived of exercise and access to the ground. We believe the sore throat is not common among hogs, in this climate, and never perhaps where those prime requisites are attended to—exercise and adaptedness of food.—*Maine Cultivator*.

CHIP MANURE.

One of your correspondents talks of Chip dung being applied to apple trees and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees when well mixed with wood ashes.—The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.—*Mass. Ploughman*.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence which had been set 14 years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotten off at the bottom. While looking for the cause, he found that those posts which were set limb part down or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those which were set as they grew were rotten off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

RECIPES.

For Pickling.—After cleansing your

oak, put first a layer of white oak leaves, and then a layer of cucumbers, or whatever your pickles consist of, and so on to fill your cask; intersperse between each layer mustard seed, horse-radish, &c., and to every twenty cucumbers, one bell of pepper. Form a composition of clean salt and water, not hardly sufficiently strong to bear an egg to every gallon add one quart of good vinegar; seal and skim this pickle, and after cooling to a degree of blood warmth, add it to your cask, and cover it tight. If rightly performed, this method will preserve pickles the year round, and form a very agreeable sauce.

To make Yankee Bread.—Take two measures of Indian and one of rye meal; add two quarts of water to the consistency of stiff hasty pudding, and add yeast; bake in iron pans or iron kettles four or five hours. Eat with fresh butter, or other food, and if while warm the better. Yankee bread is very good or very bad, according to the manner in which it is made. The Indian meal should be either boiled or sifted.

Starch.—A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermacti candle.

THE YEW TREE.

This tree inhabits mountainous woods in Europe, North America, and Japan. In Britain and Ireland there were formerly great abundance in a wild state, and planted in churchyards. The yew was once what the oak is now, the basis of our strength. Of it the old English yeoman made his long bow, which he vaunted nobody but an Englishman could bend. In shooting, the English did not, as other nations, keep his left hand steady, and draw his bow with the right, but keeping his right at rest upon his cheek, he pressed the whole weight of his body into the horns of his bow. Hence, probably, arose the English phrase of bending the bow, and the French of drawing one. So great was the demand for yew in the days of archery that our own stock could not supply the demand. Yew is botanically described as a tree which grows 20 feet high, with a rough, uneven, little-harked stem; numerous, thick, and contorted branches, and dark evergreen foliage. It belongs to the Linaceæ class Dicots and to the natural order Coniferae.

It is now, however, a true cone-bearing plant, having red berries as veined, very hard and smooth, used by turners, cabinet makers, millwrights, and a variety of other artisans. Floodgates for ponds made of it are said to be of incalculable duration. The twigs and leaves of the yew, eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, but deer will crop these trees with impunity. Turkeys, peacock, and other poultry and birds, eat both the leaves and fruit. A few of the berries are not deleterious to the human species, but the leaves are fatal. The tree is very patient of the shears, and is much employed in the ancient style of gardening for verdant architecture and sculpture. Allowed to take its natural shape, and when advanced to a considerable size, it forms one of the handsomest British evergreens, harmonizing admirably with the holly, the box, and the juniper. A very interesting, and for ornamental gardens a very valuable variety of the yew is that of the Upright or Irish Yew. It has been entirely derived, as we have been told, from three or four old trees in one part of Ireland.

Magazine of Science.

Shooting.—About 8 o'clock last evening, the 9th instant, a man named Baker was shot and mortally wounded by another named Peters.—The circumstances attending this affair, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

About two and a half years ago, Baker and Peters were residing in Natchez,

where they had a desperate affray, and the latter was stabbed and so badly

wounded by Baker that he has been

ever since a miserable cripple, unable to walk.

It is said that while Peters was

lying in the hospital at New Orleans on

account of his wound, he made several

ineffectual efforts to kill himself.

About three weeks ago he came to this city, and remained a few days at Eze's coffee house on Water street. He managed to see Baker, had an apparent reconciliation with him, and went to his house on Second street, near the corner of Market, to reside with him. On Wednesday last, he returned to Eze's and asked to stay a single night, alleging that Baker had gone from home. Yesterday evening he ascertained that Baker was at home, procured a pistol, ordered a carriage, rode to Baker's and had Baker called out, and, as the latter came up to the carriage, shot him through the body, wounding him beyond the possibility of recovery. Peters gave himself up to the officers without resistance, declaring that he had lived for revenge and had no wish to live longer.

Peters gave himself up to the officers without resistance, declaring that he had lived for revenge and had no wish to live longer. His story to the officers was that Baker had robbed him upon the occasion of the

affray, and stabbed him on account of his resistance. Both the murderer and his victim are said to have been gamblers and men of disreputable character in other respects.—[Louisville Journal.]

An Explosion of Subterranean Water took place lately in the district of Vizen, in Portugal, by which the soil was thrown up and garth and stones dung to a great height into the air, to the distance of more than a league, between the small river Gleiros and the Douro. All the cultivated land over which the water flowed was destroyed, and in many places it created ravines 40 feet in depth and 30 fathoms wide. It carried away and shattered fragments in its course, which was of extreme rapidity, no fewer than 50 wind and water mills, and caused the death of nine persons, including one entire family.

On the same day a similar explosion took place in the mountain of Marcellim, in the same district, arising from the same source, but branching off in the direction of the river Bastanza. It carried away a farmhouse, four cows, and some sheep and goats. A similar occurrence took place here last year and the year before, and eighteen months since in Madeira. Cor. Lond. Times.

Unusual Abundance of Amber.—A remarkable phenomenon, which has been observed during the present year, on this shore of the Baltic, has proved a source of great profit to the inhabitants. The amber-gathering has been more productive than it is remembered ever to have been. In the village of Kahlberg alone, where the amber gathering is farmed, a quantity of amber, amounting in value to twenty thousand thalers, has been obtained within the last few weeks. Probably the late violent storms that have prevailed this winter, especially through the month of December, have brought this treasure up from the bottom of the sea.—Elbe Zeitung.

Kyanized Duck.—R. B. Forbes, Esq., has placed at the Merchants' Exchange, samples of Cotton Canvas, which have been placed under ground 30 days, one of which was kyanized in the manufacture, the others not.—The former is in perfect order, the others are quite rotten. One pound of corrosive sublimate dissolved in ten gallons of water, was the proportion used. It answers the same purpose for Twine, rope, &c.—Bost. Adv.

An Important Discovery.—The Louisville Journal states that a discovery was recently made of great importance where limestone water is used for steam boilers. Mr. Kellogg, of the Louisville Paper Mill, was informed by a miller near Madison, Indiana, that a certain kind of clay, found in that neighborhood, infused in the water of the boilers, would prevent the formation of the lime crust by absorbing the lime. Mr. K. tried some of the clay, and found it effectual. Subsequently he discovered the same sort of clay (a greasy bluish clay) near his paper mill, and found it to answer the same purpose. His engine runs constantly, except on the Sabbath.—The beginning of each week he puts a quantity of this clay in ten gallons of water and pumps it into the boiler. When the water is drawn off, the following Saturday night, the boilers are free from crust and are readily cleaned.

The day they left Bent's Fort they met with a war party of Indians, consisting of Sioux, Camanches and Arrapahoes, who informed them they had met with a party of Delawares, on their return from a hunting party, commanded by Captain Suannee, and that he and his men were all killed by them. The party of Delawares consisted of fifteen men; the other party numbered about two thousand. I fear this attack will lead to a general war among the Indians on our frontier; as Suannee was the principal war chief of his nation, and no friendly feeling existed before between them.—The Delawares, I have no doubt, can enlist the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Wyandots & Foxes in their favor. Should the Delawares determine to revenge, I have no doubt that they will carry the war into the enemies' country. Perhaps the whole frontier may take up the scalping knife, and we shall likely have a war of extermination among the wild Indians of the prairies.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, a shame to weep over me, and a premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and remembrance that their father was a monster.

An exchange paper says—"Whoso telleth a woman that she is old, offendeth her much; whoso telleth her she is ugly, offendeth her more; but whoso telleth her that she wears a bustle, sinneth beyond forgiveness, and had better back out!"

Whole Number 100

New York Times.

Mob Law.—We would like to throw away a little sympathy on the good people of Philadelphia, at the result of the late horrid atrocities committed in that city, if we could do so really in truth and justice. For the last ten years a handful of riotous characters, have in a population of 250,000, kept that city in a state of excitement, burnt destroyed and killed with impunity, and the public authorities were actually afraid to punish them. Had energy been then exhibited in sustaining the public peace, there would have been no repetition of these dreadful scenes.

A mob—lost to reason, to justice, and to humanity, must be shot down like a mad dog—it is mercy and justice to others that it should be done. Some ten years ago, a mob of mischievous characters in Providence, Rhode Island, took upon themselves to tear down some obnoxious houses. The Governor, being in town, placed himself at the head of two or three companies of militia, marched to the scene of confusion and ordered them to disperse. The mob laughed at him, threw stones at the soldiers and continued to pull down the houses. He coolly ordered the troops to advance and fire,

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The most interesting portion of the intelligence received from France since our last publication relates to the affairs of Algeria and Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco on receiving the report of the defeat sustained by his troops disavowed the conduct of their commander. It appears that another trick was made by the Morrocoian army in a most treacherous manner, while the French, being taken by surprise, at first retired in good order, they however speedily resented the onset, and inflicted a terrible vengeance on the enemy. More than 300 lay dead on the field of battle, not including those carried away by the defeated; on the side of the victors, 30 men were wounded and six killed among the latter, young officer of great promise, son of General Rivoivo.

This affair will not, it is supposed, cause much further difficulties, as it was the spontaneous act of an undisciplined army, without the sanction of their leader. Before the negotiation was interrupted, the French demands that, for the future, Morocco should be forbidden to Abdel-Kader, who was to be immediately sent out of the empire. They demanded, in addition, that the left bank of the Tafna should be henceforward recognized as belonging to France. On the first point they obtained complete satisfaction and on the other it was agreed, after long discussions to refer the matter to the decision of the diplomatic body.

According to advices from Algeria of the 20th, Abdel-Kader had re-entered that territory at the head of 1500 horsemen, and executed a razzia in the country of the Borgias.

The Emir is said to have been appointed Kalifa of the eastern provinces of Morocco, and to be accompanied by several regiments of the imperial black cavalry. The holy war had been preached in Algeria as far as Mediah.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Queen.—Arrangements will be made in anticipation of the accouchement of the Queen, which will take place at Windsor Castle, for intelligence to be conveyed to London, by means of the galvanic telegraph, on the line of the Great Western railway, between Slough and Paddington, which will enable information to be expressed and telegraphed from the royal residence at Windsor, to Buckingham palace, and the town residences of the minister, and the public offices at Westminster, in the short space of less than twenty-five minutes.

Charles Dickens is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a year.

The Ojibway Indians; whilst in London made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles, for the purposes of ornament and barter when they get home again.

Loss of the Steamer Manchester.—A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer Manchester, Capt. Duddy, off the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult., with the whole of her crew and passengers. She left Hull on the morning of the 13th ult., with a miscellaneous cargo and six passengers, besides the crew. On the 16th and 17th, and during the three preceding days, dreadful gales raged in the Elbe during which several vessels went down, and among the rest the Manchester and all on board. The Manchester was a Bremen-built vessel, furnished with Liverpool engines, was 800 tons burthen, and was only partly insured, to the amount it is understood of £4,000.

On the 1st of January last, the steam navy of France consisted of 47 vessels: one of 540 horse power, three of 450, one of 320, seven of 220, twenty-one of 160, one of 150, two of 120, one of 100, five of 80, three of 60, and two of 30.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce that the Sultan had returned to the capital on the 10th, after a tour made under the most favorable auspices.

Constantinople, June 5.—The Sultan has been received with enthusiasm throughout his journey. On the 3d he entered the Dardanelles. The Albanians who are in a state of revolt, appear to be sending in their submissions to the legitimate authorities every where. Ninety-five of the rebel leaders have been taken and brought in as prisoners. They arrived yesterday by the steamers from Selcuk.

Violent Tornado.—A violent tornado passed over Pineywood, Schuylkill county, Penn., on Saturday evening, the 13th ult., which did considerable damage. The force of the storm was so great that it unrooted barns, stables and dwellings, and prostrated nearly every thing in its path, such as trees, fences, &c. The storm concluded with a shower of hail stones, some of which were of a large size.

Another passed over Chambersburg on the 19th, destroying large paper mill and other property, together with dangerous fences, orchards, crops, &c.

[St. Louis Gaz.]

At one time—Twenty men married to one woman at the same time. A Mr. Tocquem recently took a handsome lassie to wife in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Neighbor.

There was in a land a great shepherd whose right it was to possess the land; and he brought his flock up from time to time to feed on the rich pastures, and to learn to take pleasure in the sound of his voice, and follow his ways, and to increase and become fit for the master's use.

There was also a great hunter in the land who sought to take possession; and he brought forth his dogs likewise, and caught them in his ways. And it came to pass that while the dogs were in the land, the great shepherd brought up his sheep the seventh time to feed upon the pastures; and for the safety of the sheep, that they might not be lost, he set a mighty lamb in the midst of the flock, who was taught from his youth in the ways of the great shepherd, and he wore a crown prepared for him before and had a bow, and great authority, and went forth conquering and to conquer according to the will and law of the shepherd. And the flock increased in numbers, and the lamb became exceeding notorious for his strict obedience to the great shepherd and his skill in leading and preserving the peace of the flock.

In the mean time many of the dogs came and took upon themselves sheep's clothing, and associated with the sheep, and envied the lamb of his authority, and sought power over him, and other dogs also, that were in the land sought his life that they might scatter the sheep.

And it came to pass, that the dogs in sheep's clothing lifted themselves up from time to time contrary to the laws of sheep, and growled for authority and privileges that could not be granted. Nevertheless some were raised to high places in the flock; but their dogish spirit led them to make much trouble in the flock, boasting themselves above their fellows, deceiving the unvarying, and secretly robbing and destroying the innocent. But as often as they were found boasting in their secret success, and trampling upon the rights of the sheep, the lamb pushed against them in the might of his authority, and brought them to open shame in the eyes of the flock, and in the eyes of the dogs in the land also, insomuch that their yelping and howling was no longer noticed. Thus the lamb prospered in his faithfulness to the shepherd and his sheep, and he began to be more and more beloved by the faithful of the flock, and many of the strange dogs in the land, that were great and powerful in their dominion, began to look with wonder and admiration upon him, and the dogs in sheep's clothing saw it and their envy became very great, and they began to despair, fearing they never should be able to subdue the lamb so as to molest or make afraid.

HEMONI.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to his relative in this city, dated.

Cincinnati, July 16, 1844.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter and papers yesterday, the intelligence contained I have already become familiar with through the medium of our own papers. I have never on any occasion had my feelings interested in the cause of oppression so strong as on the present occasion, and had the fact so clearly presented of the inefficiency of our institutions to sustain the promises which they make.

It is a lamentable fact that on most all occasions of Mob rule they gain and sustain the ascendancy. And law, right, and principle must be compromised to appease the raving turbulence of these lawless clans.

The conduct of the Mormons since the destruction of the press has in every instance so far as I know been of the most commendable character; disposed to bear the accumulating wrongs which have been heaped upon them, meekly and in the true spirit of a Christian community. I sincerely hope you will continue this course without faltering, that public opinion now strongly in your favor may increase and put the seal of disapprobation upon the lawless act, you must remember that your only appeal for justice is to public opinion, gain this and all your wrongs will be considered and ample justice awarded.

I will not dwell upon the death of the lamb, the least it might rouse a spirit in you that had better be suppressed, I will only say that such an act of cowardice and treachery can only be found in the annals of the dark ages when civilization was in its infancy. To you personally the loss must be great as he had always been a steadfast friend in all the changes which had occurred, and to the society of which you are a member the loss must be irreparable, who is their among you can take his place, and exercise the same pacific influence which he has done and lead you on in the same prosperous and respectable position in society, I fear there are none; with all his faults I fear you will find none who has less than he had.

It is painful to me to contemplate this outrage upon our honor, and I cannot conceive how it is that you quelled the fiery indignation that was so natural to the human heart; reason must have established her throne in your midst, or the spirit of heaven must have descended upon you in this trying emergency to guide your minds and stay the dreadful consequences that an opposite course must have brought upon you, what could have stayed the spirit of exasperation when the dead bodies of the Smiths stained by their own blood drawn by the assassin knife was brought in your midst, how yet how grand the picture to see thousands contemplating the untimely end of their idol, throwing off all appearance of revenge, and their hearts rent in silent mourning for their departed friends; it is an example of submission to the will of Heaven unsurpassed in the annals of history.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a highly respectable gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated,

Fair Haven (Ct.) July 10, 1844.

"I have by the papers, within a day or two, been informed of the murder of Jo-

abroad; feast of mutton. But before these hypocrites and false teachers could begin to effect their objects the Lamb rose up in his righteous fury, and according to the dignity of his authority, stamped their corrupting, and wicked works under foot, at which they all took fearful offence, and in a great rage ran through the land, for help to avenge themselves upon the sheep, and their mighty chief.—

Many of the strange dogs in the land now drew to the assistance of their complaining kindred, who by the by, had so often helped them to a fresh bite from the fold of the great shepherd, and the borders round about was soon thronged with assembled packs of furious dogs, to see and know what should be done, and help take away the rights and privileges of the sheep, and drive them from the pasture, and especially to destroy the Lamb and his principle followers. Many false witnesses now rose up against the Lamb and his fellows, which embittered the mind of some of the high on in the land to give power to the multitude of dogs to take the Lamb and his fellows from among the sheep, and bind them in the midst of their enemies. As soon as this was done, they fell upon the Lamb whom he was bound in the thickets, and destroyed his life, and one of his near fellows who was a brother, fell with him. As for the rest of his followers that were bound, they narrowly escaped from the jaws of the dogs, and returned again to the pasture. The great hunter was now highly pleased at the success of his dogs, and promised them great honors as soon as they should return to his den in the sides of the north.

When the great shepherd saw the evil that had come upon his sheep he had other lambs appointed that were mighty in the knowledge of his ways, and in authority to lead the flock; and they were suffered to dwell with some degree of safety for a season. As for the dogs in the land there arose from thenceforth great contentions among them about the honor of killing the mighty Lamb and his brother, and they began to destroy one another with an awful destruction, even until the whole land was left destitute of dogs, and sheep forth in due time and spread forth upon the face of the land, and none to molest or make afraid.

SEPH and Hyrum Smith. This is an event which will be deeply lamented by all Mormons, and will appear probably to those who are not Mormons, as the final overthrow of their religious tenets.—

I will, however, make the prediction that this diabolical butchery, makes more Mormons than the friendship of half the inhabitants in Illinois could have done by their most devoted exertions. The blood of saints is the seed of the church. It will be considered by an extensive portion of the world, that the Smiths have suffered martyrdom for their religion, and their profoundest sympathies will be aroused in favor of those believing the same creed. The inflammatory appeals to the blood thirsty passions of the Anti-Mormon populace, will be universally condemned by the reflecting and moral part of every community, and thousands will now examine your tenets, who ever thought of such a thing before. Carthage and Warsaw will be denounced by the world kicks a ripe mustard stalk around the garden, because they are mad at it, they will find a garden full of mustard next year, from the scattering seed."

No man can disguise the fact, General Joseph Smith was the greatest man of this age, and he fell in the midst of his glory by murderers, and fame will honor him, while shame disgraces them. The Tompkins Democrat thus notices the tragedy:

"This is the end of Mormonism," is the exclamation of many editors, on announcing the death of Joseph Smith. We differ with them. The doctrines instilled by him would soon have yielded to the light of reason, had he lived; but now that he has sealed them with his blood, we will be looked upon as a martyr.

Has the pagan or savage ever attempted an excuse for murder? nor never! and a higher insult to the dignity of American institutions, freedom and rights, has not been offered than to try to ward off the damnable deed by a surreptitious justification. It will be a wonder, indeed, if such an apostle, has not a little of the "blackening," unwashed from his body—and a few drops of innocent blood" in his skirts, to witness what he has been and what will be.

There was certain men in the days of Moses, set apart as the "avengers of blood," but we have yet to learn whether in this enlightened age, the milk of human kindness, has become so rich in the cream of compassion, that a new set of men have been appointed through priestly popularity and mobocratic glory, to act as the executors of blood!

WHAT IS THE NEWS?—Well, Jim, to make a long story short, I took the St. Louis Reveille of the 27th July, the other day and read the heads of all it contained as follows: Immortal hope, the needle-work of women. The poet Campbell, diet, Grahamism, are an atmospheric railway. A curious specimen of annexation is the emperor of Russia's visit to London. Gallantry is dangerous sport. From all accounts which have been published here, it does not appear that the slightest resistance was made to the execution of the law, and the enquiry is now made, what was all this clamor, excitement, and military parade for? The editor of the Warsaw Signal can answer the question, and if he had his deserts, it is probable, no more unprincipled and inflammatory addresses, to an infuriated mob, will ever emanate from his pen.

Not that I would wish any violence to him, but he should be tried by the laws of the state, and see how far his course renders him accountable for the murders which have been committed.

Nothing has ever given me greater gratification, than the calm, dignified submission to the laws shown at Nauvoo since the death of the Smiths. This forbearance on your part is beyond all praise. Let it continue. Give not the shadow of a pretext for another appeal to popular fury. The demons are foiled, and let them gnash their teeth in silence over their disappointment.

The increase of population at Nauvoo can no more be prevented than the Mississippi can be stopped in its course. Its triumph is inevitable, because the engine by which it is to be accomplished, is irresistible. What earthly power has ever stood before the overpowering energies of a religious creed but when religion is protected by law, as your religion ought to be, and will soon be, in Illinois, such advances will be made by the Mormons as have never been dreamed of by the greatest enthusiast?"

Upon this letter, let it be remembered, that the writer is not a Mormon, or a western man, but a citizen of Connecticut, loving law, liberty and life.

The report that a battle had been fought between the Mormons and anti-Mormons, in which some five hundred were slain, is all a hoax. Such vile statements only serve to give strength to the Prophet's views. Indeed, we do not know which has the worst effect on community—the doctrines of Smith, or the thousand false rumors, constantly put in circulation against him. One thing is certain; his name will survive. When those who grossly misrepresent him, have become blanks on the page of the future—Tompkins (N.Y.) Democrat.

We learn from Buffalo says the Louisville Courier, that there was a good deal of excitement at the Falls in consequence of a report that a collision was expected between a party of Orange men and a body of Catholics, said to be 2000 strong, principally from the Welland canal. A company of soldiers have been sent to Drummondsville to keep the peace.

A Rioter shot by Rioters.—A singular fact has been discovered in Philadelphia. It appears that a rioter, Elijah Jester, who died in the hospital a day or two since received his death wound from the rioters with whom he was acting. He stated on his death bed that at the time he was wounded the rioters were fighting among themselves, and that he was shot by them.

Horrible Intelligence from Hayti!—Reported Massacre of the White Population!—The Charleston Patriot of Thursday, (says the Louisville Courier of the 20th ult.) contains the astonishing intelligence, received via Key-West, and St. Augustine; that the blacks have risen in Hayti and massacred every white person on the Island, with the exceptions of the American and British Consuls. We fervently hope the report may prove unfounded.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

From a highly respectable gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated,

Fair Haven (Ct.) July 10, 1844.

"I have by the papers, within a day or two, been informed of the murder of Jo-

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1844.

THE MURDER.

Notwithstanding the voice of the people through most of the newspaper presses of our country, has condemned the assassination of General Joseph and Hyrum Smith as a cowardly, cold, blooded

murder, yet there seems to be some apologists busily engaged for some two or three papers, writing excuses.

It is a settled point in law that murder is maliciously killing a person, and the punishment among all nations is, to require the blood of the murderers—founded upon this divine precept—"Whoso sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.

An apologist therefore for murder must be a base wretch. An Arab or Moor

after faith is plighted never swerves; do you think he would murder and apologize?

We differ with them. The doctrines instilled by him would soon have yielded to the light of reason, had he lived; but now that he has sealed them with his blood, we will be looked upon as a martyr.

Has the pagan or savage ever attempted an excuse for murder?

Never! and a higher insult to the dignity

of American institutions, freedom and rights, has not been offered than to try to

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blood" in his skirts, to witness what he has been and what will be.

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make a long story short, I took the St. Louis Reveille of the 27th July, the other day and read the heads of all it contained as follows: Immortal hope, the needle-work of women. The poet Campbell, diet, Grahamism, are an atmospheric railway.

A curious specimen of annexation is the emperor of Russia's visit to London.

Gallantry is dangerous sport.

Council Bluffs, saturday night, literary

notices and book keeping, are melting and

insulting the ladies. Bas reliefs in con-

tradiction, from Dominica, meet a violent

assault. Shacklett's prairie house, the

N. Y. Express, a musical lady, a most

extraordinary announcement, discharge

of Matthew, Long Island Railroad, an

indiscreet disciple colonization, Du Solle,

a redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.'

It is strange that mankind can not discern their best interests. Water, not wood quenches fire. But when your own limb offend, the divine rule is, cut off the affected limb, for it is better to go to heaven maimed than to have the whole body lost.

As to the right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and property, it can not even be questioned all constitutions guarantee it; but no law, charter or power can license a mob. This is what disgraces the name and fame of the United States. Mob after mob burst into being in the several states, destroying life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet no legislature, Congress or other powers, has risen up in the panoply of justice, to put a quietus to mobocracy by banishment and death. It is no wonder the old world laugh at the cob-houses of American liberty.—Cowards black-legs, and murderers kick it over whenever it is in their way.

The Stuarts.—It was noticed that the last of the Stuarts died lately in obscurity. There never was a whole race so singularly unfortunate during at least four hundred years. Robert III broke his heart because his eldest son Robert was starved to death, and his youngest son made captive. James I was assassinated in a convent near Perth; James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon; James III was thrown from his horse and murdered in a cottage where he sought shelter; James IV fell at the battle of Flodden Field; James V died of grief for the loss of his army. Henry Stuart, and Lord Duddy were assassinated; Mary Stuart beheaded; Charles II exiled for many years; James II lost his crown—Anne died broken hearted, and the posterity of James were wretched wanderers, and all are now gone.—*Sunday Times*.

Greates has its inconveniences, and power is terrified with death: No odds how good the man is; no matter how exalted the station may be; priest or potentate: king of a realm, or saviour of the world: *vox turbae* is the highest earthly tribunal, when reason is absent and banishment, extermination, prison gloom, or instant death, the unpardonable judgement. Virtue, innocence, goodness, meekness, and even perfection have no bearing upon *vox turbae*—the end of the victim, only is the end of the judgement.

Woman's cries and children's tears are powerless when this dreadful court decrees, while, from the suburbs of Eden to the porch of Solomon's temple, and from the cross of Calvary to the Carthage jail, the blood of martyrs cries from the ground. How long, O Lord God will thou not avenge us of them that dwell on the earth? In this mighty history of men from the beginning, nothing has touched the progress of society, government or religion, with such a *death chill as vox turbae*—“*the voice of the rabble*,” or the power of a mob; by it children have made orphans; wives widows; houses desolate; towns sacked; kingdoms ruined, and a world disgraced by the crucifixion of its God: Well is it, that the grand council of heaven expelled the first outbreak above, for, if human malice and hellish ambition, could have fermented into a forlorn hope, ere this, the angels would have been driven out of heaven and Jehovah dethroned!

Why is it that men seek the blood of men? Let the ungodly answer.

The St. Louis Transcript has the following:

Something New.—A Paris letter states that the Polos are all embracing a new religious doctrine, brought from Lithuania about three years since, by M. Tawianski, and recently endorsed by M. Mieczek, one of the professors of the College of France. It appears a compound of Mormonism, Transcendentalism, and Animal magnetism."

Really the great Apostate from Heaven, grows more cunning as he advances through the grand round of eternity. It used to be said, “The Devil on two sticks,” but now he uses three: Mormonism has been added as a “spoking stick”—on account of its great length.

Spots in the Sun.—A writer in the Madison La., Banner, says “there are six spots now visible in the sun, all of which have made their appearance within a few days. The diameter of the largest is estimated at 5000 miles.”

So says the Courier: and let us add that several large black spots have also appeared in the United States, about the same time, visible in Hancock county and in the city of Philadelphia, in the form of mob distances unknown.

Severe Sentence.—Young Howe, the lad who was convicted some time since, for setting fire to the Warren school house in Charlestown, Massachusetts, has been sentenced to the State prison for life.

ELECTION.

We have heard from only four principals—the “Old Citizens law and order ticket,” is about 1200 ahead, and will be elected by a large majority. Official returns next week.

The editor (Mr. Taylor) is fast recovering from his wounds received in the jail in Carthage on the 27th June, at the time the Gen. Smiths were murdered. He is able to ride about in his carriage, and will soon be able to attend to the editorial department as usual.

Drowned.—On Sunday the 4th inst. two sons of James Cummings of this city, named Hiram and Josiah, and aged 19 and 17 years, were drowned in the Mississippi near the upper stone quarry while swimming. This is certainly a melancholy event, and calls loudly for parents to curb the aqueous passions of children. Death delights in this element to prey upon life among the careless. Beware.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.” *Solomon*.

The following precious country calculation of an Eastern woman, is copied into the Neighbor to feel off the Nauvoo boys. Is there any that lie, steal, or rowdy about the streets, let them learn to the aqueous passions of children. Death delights in this element to prey upon life among the careless. Beware.

Gale of Rio Grande.—The last New York Journal of Commerce says: “By the brig Roarer, Captain Higgins, from Rio Grande, we learn that while the British brig James Miner and Bridge Archibald were lying at anchor off Rio Grande, on the 15th of May, during a gale, both vessels dragged their anchors ashore, and were lost and condemned. Considerable damage was done to other vessels in the harbor.

Church Struck.—The Sullivan (N. Y.) Whig, states that in a severe thunder storm on Sunday week during the after noon service, the Presbyterian church, near the village of Liberty in that country, was struck by lightning, which knocked down some ten or twelve feet deep. There was no person near, and the child must have been drowned had it not been for the noble animal, which took him by the arm, and swam to a log on the bank.

Fit for a Lawyer.—An old lady in these “diggins” walked into a lawyer’s office, a few days since, where the following conversation took place:

Lady. Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him?

Lawyer. The boy appears rather too young. How old is he?

Lady. Seven years, sir.

Lawyer. He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady. Oh yes sir, I have several, but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man, I thought this little feller would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer. No madam he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession; but why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady. Why you see, sir, he is now just seven years old to day; when he was only five he would lie like all nature;

when he got to be six he was as assy and impudent as any critter could be, and when he will stink every thing he can would take him.

Later from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—By the schooner Delaware, from Rio Grande, which port she left on the 11th of June, we learn there has been a severe battle between the Montevideans and the forces of Buenos Ayres, the details of which had not reached Rio Grande previous to the sailing of the Delaware.

Sickness in Louisiana.—The Plaquemine Gazette, of the 20th states that there is considerable sickness on the adjoining plantations, and expresses fears of a sickly season in Iberville, if not in the whole State. As the river goes down, says the Gazette, the whole country will be filled with stagnant pools, which with a continuation of such dry weather as has been experienced, must prove very injurious to health.

Murder in New Jersey.—An atrocious murder was committed at Allamuchy, Warren county, on the 18th inst. The Newark Post says: A son was shot by his father, Matthew Ayres, the father is a man about 60 years of age.

The son had approached the father’s house in the night with a mob for the purpose of riding a woman on a rail that the old man lived with, when the fatal deed was done.

Glossology.—A work is announced in London under the title of Glossology, or additional means of diagnosis of disease to be derived from indications and appearances of the tongue; by Dr. B. Ridge. The journals say Dr. Ridge has made one of the most vitally important discoveries since the days of Hunter, viz: That certain appearances in parts of the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that these parts correspond with certain organs of the body. In the book the divisions of the tongue are illustrated like those of the skull in the volume of the phrenologists.

The steam hatching machine in New York, is trying to hatch some alligator’s eggs, and some turtle’s dito. If any friend has found ‘mare’s nest’ lately, we advise him to send it unto the ecclesiastic. He may hatch a fortune out of it.—*Phil. Times*.

DOINGS IN CANADA.—Riots, Storms, &c.—Violence at Montreal.—The Montreal papers give us the following picture of life in Montreal: “A few days ago a woman was knocked down in the street by a cabman. A little girl was run over by a cart on Monday. Dr. O’Doherty was knocked down and severely hurt by a cabman, and has been dangerously ill since. Capt. Dover was killed by the shaft of a caleche striking him on the breast, which was driven by a boy.”

The conduct of the Mormons, since the catastrophe, has been deserving of the highest praise. They have kept strictly within the law, leaving their wrongs to be avenged by the constituted authorities of the State. The following resolutions passed by the City Council of Nauvoo, and sanctioned by a meeting of 8000 Mormons, speak for themselves.

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring

would have caused a riot, but for the interference of the authorities.

Burned.—The last Montreal Courier gives an account of the burning of the Court House in that city. Cause—accident.

Storm.—The most terrific storm ever known, visited the vicinity of Montreal, a few weeks since. At Long Point, a house occupied as an Inn was blown down, and buried two children of the keeper in its ruins. At Longueuil a great many buildings were destroyed; as also in Boucherville. In Varennes there has been a great fire. At Pointe au Tremble, an extensive tract of land has slipped into the water.

A child, six years old, son of J. C. Williams, of Elyria, Ohio, was rescued from drowning by a dog, the other day. The child was throwing sticks into the mill pond for the dog to bring out, and fell in, where the water was ten or twelve feet deep. There was no person near, and the child must have been drowned had it not been for the noble animal, which took him by the arm, and swam to a log on the bank.

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THE MURDER OF THE SMITHS—“SLAYING UNDER TRUST.”

There is no longer room to doubt that Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum were deliberately murdered. The honor of the State of Illinois, already equivocal in pecuniary affairs, will have the stain of blood upon it, if the murderers be not brought to condign punishment. The Smiths had voluntarily surrendered themselves for trial; the law, their custodian, should have been their protect on and shield. They were prisoners, unarmed, incapable of resistance, when in contempt of human law and in defiance of the law of God, they were butchered by a gang of cowardly cut-throats, every one of whom is as worthy of the gallows as any pirate, that ever swung. We say again that a foul blot will rest upon the character of the State of Illinois until the assassins have been brought to justice.

The conduct of the Mormons, since the catastrophe, has been deserving of the highest praise. They have kept strictly within the law, leaving their wrongs to be avenged by the constituted authorities of the State. The following resolutions passed by the City Council of Nauvoo, and sanctioned by a meeting of 8000 Mormons, speak for themselves.

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring

peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Hancock, and surrounding country, that we will rigidly sustain the laws, and the Governor of the State, so long as he, and we, sustain us in our Constitutional rights.

Resolved, secondly. That to carry the foregoing resolution into complete effect, that inasmuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the rest of the public arms of the State.

Resolved, thirdly. To further secure the peace, friendship and happiness of the people, and allay the excitement that now exists, we will reprobate private revenge on the assassins of General Joseph Smith and General Hyrum Smith, by any of the Latter Day Saints. That instead of an “appeal to arms,” we appeal to the majesty of the law, and will be content with whatever judgement it shall award, and should the law fail, we leave the matter with God.

[N. Y. True Sun.]

THE OLD STAND.

AT the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith.

Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children’s Shoes, which will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30—1f.

GLASS.

20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by KIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE. JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL’S.

July 30, 1844.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL’S.

July 30, 1844.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints. (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by JULY 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by JULY 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

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July 30—1f.

NOTICE

I hereby give that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner’s Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON,

CHARLES JEWETT.

July 26-14-4w

WANTED.

A BOUT 75 or 80 lbs geese feathers on subscription, at this office.

July 30.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1844.

from to

Aster—per lb.

Pot, 7

Pearl, 9

Azores—per dozen.

Collins, 14 80

Others, 15 00

MISCELLANY.

MINIATURE SKETCH OF EUROPE 1844.

It is remarkable that no national change of importance has occurred during the past year. Spain is the only exception; yet even that is more nominal than real. One faction has displaced another. It is the change of a Cabinet. The constitution has remained—the throne has been unshaken. Espartero, a bold and vigorous officer, has been displaced; Narvaez, a bold and vigorous officer, has been raised almost to an equal elevation. The Queen in prospect has become the Queen in possession. The old machinery moves on an old principle, but with a new manager.—The old gilded coach of royalty is drawn by the same sinews, and attended by the same liveries. The hand that holds the whip and the reins is changed—*voilà tout*.

France is colonizing, talking of commercial treaties, frightening the Bey of Tunis, and marching and counter-marching in Algiers. She was doing the same twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed. Louis Philippe is still guarded by battalions & gens-de-armes, makes speeches of the most royal generalities at the beginning of the session, and is rejoiced when he can leave Paris and its *bardouls* behind him, and return to his gardens at Neuilly; promises the world peace, and takes care that the Parisians shall not break it;—surrounds his capital with a chain of fortresses that would powder the Edinburgh St. Antoine into the dust of its own lanes, and would extinguish the reign of Porte Cochere at the first volley. M. Guizot is master of the chambers; M. Odilon Barrot is in hopeless opposition. M. Thiers is writing a history which will be as angry, volatile, and shortlived as his own administration; and M. Lamartine is sitting with his finger in his mouth, and his eyes turned backward to the Tuilleries. But all this was the same twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed but the number of the year. The almanac is the only girouette.

Austria has slept. Her only sign of life is an occasional start in her sleep, a cry in which the name of Italy is distinguishable, a shudder when the Russian bear seems to walk across her dreams, and a smile when she murmurs the name of Hungarian liberty. Prince Metternich sits beside her and rocks her cradle; if she yawns, he wraps her up again, rocks the cradle, and sings her to sleep. He is the most experienced nurse in Europe; but he was the same this time twelvemonth. Austria grows corpulent in the quietest manner of any government of Europe. But nothing else is changed.

Russia is hunting deserters, dungeoing smugglers, and squeezing the Jews. But all this she has been doing for the last half century. She has been conquering deserts of rock, provinces of sand, and mountains of snow. Her Emperor, the most active of mankind, is building ships in the Baltic, which the frost shuts up during a six months' winter, and which the worm rots during the rest of the year. He sends an army into Circassia which never returns, builds fortresses which are always taken, and publishes a new and infallible plan of campaign which regularly fails. He has the most showy guard in Europe, supplies Petersburg with the best opera, and lies down every night in his boots, and sleeps with pistols under his pillow.—But this is routine. During the last twelvemonth the Emperor has changed nothing but his pantaloons, and the Emperor is Russia.

Portugal is a wine-house; a guiguette of the south; and ill-formed cafe, with yellow visaged waiters and nothing more. The house is kept by the same family, the same royal sign hangs over the door, and the wine is neither better nor worse. The English minister has attempted to lower the price, and raise the quality; but as this was unprecedented, and as Portugal has long continued to sell us wine which no other nation of Europe would drink, she threatened us with the loss of custom. John Bull listens with terror, and, lest Portugal should have a single vintage on her hands, he takes it at her own terms. But this has been done by John Bull for the last hundred years. Nothing is changed in Portugal.

Prussia is ploughing her sandy soil, navigating her shallow rivers, and speculating on being made a great commercial nation with but a single port in her dominions. She maintains an army large enough for the guardianship of Europe, for the protection of territory of ten millions of souls. She is honest, brave, and loyal, but foolish in attempting to manufacture anything beyond tooth-picks. Knives and scissors are beyond her power—they ought to be beyond her ambition. By great effort she may produce a pitchfork, but no change of fortune will ever enable her to produce a scythe.—Yet she has been wasting her time, thought, and timber trees on this extravagant hope for the last fifty years.

In Prussia nothing has changed except the maids of honor.

Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—is it of any importance to any living being whether they have or have not changed? While the line-of-battle ships remain at anchor, who cares where or how the wherries, lighters, and bumboats are engaged? When the men-of-war hoist sail, the small craft must fly or follow. In Europe nothing has changed.—*London Paper*.

From the Providence Journal.

NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper is the history of the day; a map of the time; a record of the impulses and feelings and passions of the hour. It is the common receptacle of all that is good—all that is bad in life; of all that is wise, ridiculous, venerable, dignified or abominable. It displays human nature in every position,—and in every disguise, it is the representative, the impersonation of that powerful but invisible and impalpable being, the public. It is the public in miniature. It assumes the shapes of Proteus; it looks about with the eyes of Argus and reaching forth the arm of Briareus, grasps every thing with its reach, and mixing it all into one heterogeneous amalgam, spreads it daily before the world. The grave, the gay, the important, the trifling, the marvelous, the ridiculous, all find their place in the *best folio of our pages*.¹

Whatever your disposition, whatever your pursuit, you are certain of finding something to your taste in the newspaper. One paragraph informs you of the death of your nearest friends; and the next advises you to buy a new book which the editor declares the funniest thing ever published, and the next positively assures you that butter is selling at thirty cents a pound. You are told in the same breath that an insurrection has broken out in Catalonia, and that the thermometer stood at eighty five yesterday, in the shade. Mr. A. has been appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of St. Cloud, and Mr. B. has been sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor, in the penitentiary. Verily, the ten paragraphs take up about the same amount of space, and Mr. A does not seem to be viewed in the eye of the printer's devil, as a more important personage than Mr. B. Each is to him about three lines of copy. The news of a change of Ministry in England is confirmed; and the report that Mrs. Smith had lost her favor's cat, is contradicted. An engagement has taken place between a Mexican and Texan vessel; and the crop of broom corn, owing to the late frosts, will be unusually short.

The Great Elm.—The great Elm near the centre of Boston Common so long an object of admiration and curiosity, is said to have been planted there by a Capt. Daniel Herchman, a hero of the King Philip war about the year 1670, so that at this time it is one hundred and seventy four years old. Half a century ago it was rapidly decaying, but under judicious remedial treatment, it was again restored to health and vigor, and promises long to lord over its leafy neighbors, all of which it far eclipses in grandeur and beauty.

A Thrilling Incident.—The Amherst Cabinet contains a letter describing the melancholy event lately mentioned in this paper, of the blowing up of a powder mill at Dabby, Vt., causing the death of three boys, and adds: "Mr. Smith was the first to rush to the scene of ruin; he caught up the first boy he came to, whose features were so disfigured as not to be readily recognized, yet alive and possessed his senses; as he was bearing him away from the scene of calamity, he said to him, whose boy are you? The little sufferer, looking him in the face with tender emotion, said, I am your boy, Pa! And the poor lad died in a few hours after.

The Fire in Hudson.—The number of houses destroyed by the recent fire at Hudson, New York, was forty; and the total loss will probably exceed \$150,000; about one half of which is covered by insurance.

That eccentric mortal, Lord Timothy Dexter, said many curious things; but his idea of ingratitude is the richest thing of the kind we ever met with. "D—n that fellow," said his lordship one day, while speaking of neighbor whom he had befriended; without being thanked, he is like a hog under the tree, eating acorns, but never thinks of looking up to see where they come from.

The Jaws of Poland.—Advices contained in the Hamburg papers of the 17, and dated Polish Frontiers, May 10, state that the lamentation of the Jews in the kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure which the Jews have hitherto hoped to avert—namely, to oblige them to military service. Orders have just been received to levy the recruits in all the governments in the course of this month; and no longer to exempt the poor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

B Y virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1843, I will, on the 5th day of August; A. D. 1844, between 10 o'clock in the morning and the setting of the Sun of said day, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash in hand the following real estate, to wit, the west one fourth of the Lot, number four in Block number nineteen, in Kimball's second addition to the City of Nauvoo.

O. C. SKINNER,
Master in Chancery.

July 10th 1844. 4w.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING,

June 12, 1844—7te

READY FOR DELIVERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST-RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.

Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.

A good Horse and Waggon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.

NEW STORE.

F. MERRYWEATHER would re-

spectfully invite the attention of

the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity,

to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods

and Groceries; also a cheap article of

Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies,

and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocos, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

July 10th, 1844. no48-if.

TAKE NOTICE.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recent-

ly taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and

an account of their discovery, may be

had by applying at the Printing Office.

PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy,

or one dollar a dozen.

quality, and at the cheapest price. One man announces that he has discovered the philosopher's stone, and another offers for sale half the patent for perpetual motion. Here an old bachelor advertises for a young wife, offering in himself every inducement for matrimonial speculation; and here a man promises to eat fire, walk under the water, and turn potatoes into sugar plums, every evening for twenty-five cents. A writing master, in an advertisement of a column in length, promises to convert the most illegible, cramped, and deformed hand, into an elegant expeditious, and flowing style of writing, in five lessons of one hour each, and strangers who have not so much time to spare, can be finished in an hour and a half.

A schoolmaster, by a new method composed of a mixture of clock-work and steam, has reduced the time necessary

for the acquisition of the learned languages, to the short space of one week,

and offers to throw in mathematics and

astronomy, to those who will form a class

of ten pupils. What is there that you can desire—say, what can you imagine that is not here offered to you in profuse liberality.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medicinal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

For information apply to

A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-if.

ALMON RABBIT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. July 4th 1843—7.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

H AS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woollen clothes, which will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woolens, if application is made soon at his residence in Rich Street, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-if.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

T HE notice that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Henderson county Illinois, made at the November term 1843, I will sell at public Auction at the door of the Court house in Oquawka, on the 22nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. the real Estate of John A. Lynn deceased to w.t.

The east half and the n.w. quarter of section 15 in township No 10 north of range 5 west.

Also Lot No 14 in block No 87 in the town of Oquawka.

MARIA FINDLEY, Administratrix.

Oquawka, July 1st 1844—11-6w.

NOTICE.

C ALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sale Leather for sale for cash.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

T HE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops; Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.

W. W. RUST.

June 4th, 1844. 3m

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

M R. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTIES' HALL; they have taken Mr. ELI. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., into connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unrewarded diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic.

Grammar, and Geography 2 50

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy 3 00

Astronomy 4 00

A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absences, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term; unless otherwise agreed upon.

Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.

J. M. COLE.

ADELIA COLE.

E. B. KELSEY.

May 13th, 1844.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

T HE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety.

From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.